

GRATIOT COUNTY



DAIRY PROJECT RECORD BOOK

2023

Name: _____

4-H Club/FFA Chapter/Open: _____

Leader: _____

Age (as of January 1): _____

Years in Project Area: _____

Record Started: _____ / _____ / _____ Record Closed: _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year Month Day Year



Intermediate
12-14 years old

Record Book Instructions:

DON'T CHANGE THE PAPER:

Completed record books must be on standard letter sized (8.5"x11") white paper and HANDWRITTEN. There are classes in still exhibits for scrapbooks so please leave these types of books there. Minor embellishments are allowed and neatness is encouraged. Books must be fastened with a staple in the upper right hand corner or secured inside a 3 ring binder or folder.

DON'T BE LATE... KNOW THE DUE DATE:

The date and time to turn-in a completed record book will be listed on the Schedule of Events for Exhibitors printed in the front of the annual Fair Book.

USE THE RIGHT RESOURCES:

Good resources to help complete this record book is the publication "Working With Dairy Cattle," http://www.holsteinfoundation.org/pdf_doc/workbooks/WorkingDairyCattle_WKBK.pdf available for download from the Holstein Foundation and the "Dairy Resource Handbook" (OSU Extension 4H127R) is available for checkout at the MSU Extension Office. Some answers will be found at gcfy.org and inside the fair book general and species rules.

Record Book Score Sheet

Participants Name _____ Jr. _____ Int. _____ Sr. _____

Page		Possible Points	Points Given
	Cover Page		
	My Project		
	Expenses		
	Business Plan		
	Health		
	General Knowledge		
	Neatness, presentation (binder or notebook, decorated)	10	
	Sr. Total	100	
	Int. Total	100	
	Jr. Total	100	

My Project Animal & I:

A completed record book should have photos of your animal. At minimum this book should have a beginning and ending picture. Photo captions are encouraged. Up to two extra pages can be included behind this page within this record book.

All about my dairy project...

Project Animal(s):

Name or ID	Breed	Date of Birth	Sire	Dam

Why did you enroll in this project? _____

Where are your project cows located? _____

How did you obtain your project animals? _____

This is what I feed my project animals: _____

My project expenses:

List all expenses for this dairy project and record the cost spent under the proper account. If your family/farm is providing feed, please estimate an approximate value. Add additional sheet (s) if necessary. Start your expenses log on January 1 of this year.

How many animals are in this project. This can be your likely project animal along with backup animals.					
Date of purchase	Purchase Description	Feed Cost	Vet/Health Cost	Bedding Cost	Other Cost
TOTAL Column Expenses					
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES:					

My General Dairy Knowledge

In order to move cattle in the state of Michigan what kind of tag is required? _____ (note these tags are also required for all cattle who are on site at GCFFY.)

All cattle shown at GCFFY should not have any horn longer than _____ inch(es).

What time must all fair animals be fed and watered and have their pens cleaned by? _____.

If proper care is not given to your animal the superintendent will place a _____ tag on your pen and the exhibitor must _____

If there is a second offense, a _____ tag will be placed on your pen and the exhibitor must _____

What issues are currently facing the dairy industry?

What changes, or additions would you like to see happen in the dairy program?

Disease and Illness Identification

By learning about different diseases and illnesses and their symptoms, you will know how to identify if your animal is acting sick, what to do if your animal is sick and how to prevent your animal from getting sick. Select a disease or illness from the list with a circle around your selection; then, find answers to the questions on this page. You can add additional pages if needed.

Acidosis, Bloat, Dystocia, Hardware Disease, Milk Fever, Botulism, Ketosis

What do cattle act like when they have that disease or illness? _____

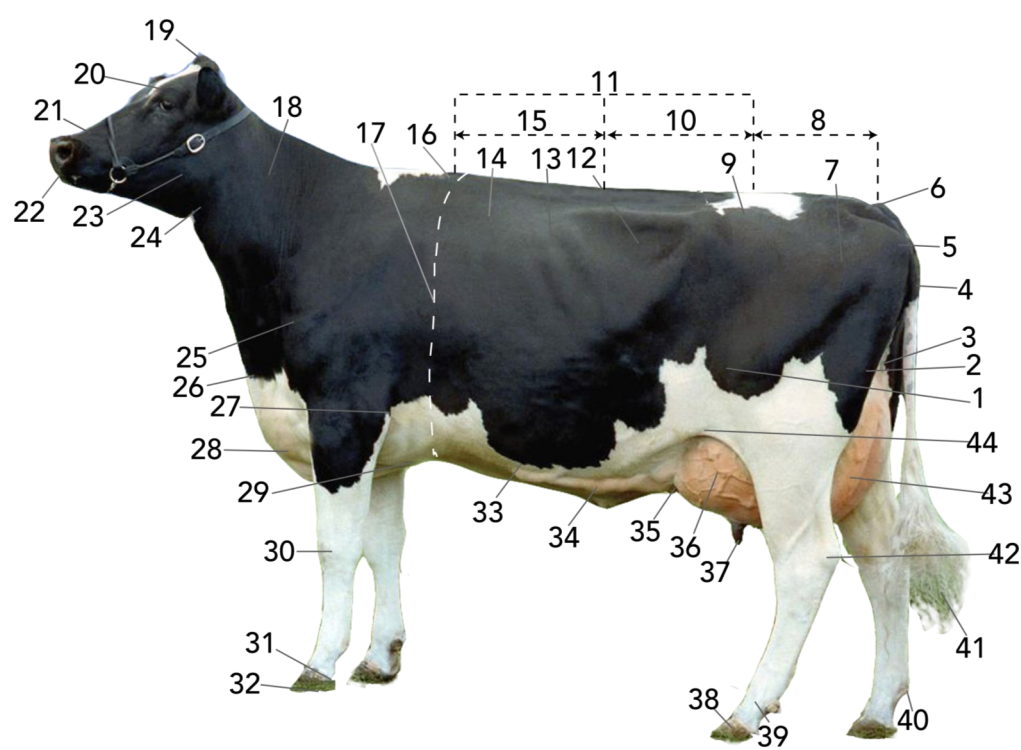
How do cattle get that disease or illness? _____

What do you do if your animal gets that disease or illness? _____

Will your animal get better if she gets that disease or illness? _____

How can you prevent your animal from getting that disease or illness? _____

My General Dairy Knowledge:



Identify the Parts of a Cow:

1. _____	15. _____	30. _____
2. _____	16. _____	31. _____
3. _____	17. _____	32. _____
4. _____	18. _____	33. _____
5. _____	19. _____	34. _____
6. _____	20. _____	35. _____
7. _____	21. _____	36. _____
8. _____	22. _____	37. _____
9. _____	23. _____	38. _____
10. _____	24. _____	39. _____
11. _____	25. _____	40. _____
12. _____	26. _____	41. _____
13. _____	27. _____	42. _____
14. _____	28. _____	43. _____
	29. _____	44. _____

My General Dairy Knowledge:

Using the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card, list the percent given to each major dairy trait and **list ONE positive characteristic for each of the four major traits.**

1) Frame

%

2) Dairy Strength

%

3) Rear Feet and Legs

%

4) Udder

%

Breed Identification

Please name the breed and the state where the registration office is located.

1. This very popular breed originated in the Netherlands and is known for producing the highest volume of milk. They are usually black and white, but some are red and white.

2. Developed in 1750 in the county of Ayr, Scotland, this breed is medium size with strongly attached, well-shaped udders. Although they have average milk production, they are known for their extreme hardiness and good foraging ability. These animals are red/mahogany and white.

3. This large-sized breed originated in Switzerland and is known for strength, ruggedness, and good feet and structure. Developed to graze the mountains, these cows have high milk production and provide high-protein milk for cheese. They are solid brown with a black nose, switch and hooves.

4. This breed was developed on an island in the English channel. They are the smallest cows, but produce milk highest in fat and protein. These animals are a shade of fawn with or without white markings.

5. This intermediate-sized breed was developed from an English breed of cattle; the breed association was formed in 1972. Although average milk producers, this breed is an efficient converter of feed into meat or milk. These animals have a high heat tolerance and can be red, white or roan.

6. This breed was developed on an island in the English Channel to produce high-fat milk for making butter. This breed is known for its gentle nature and yellow-tinted milk. Fawn and white markings characterize this breed.

Dairy Industry Interview

One of the best ways to learn about the dairy industry and how to take care of your heifer or cow is to talk to a professional, someone who makes a living doing this. Examples of dairy industry professionals are: a local dairyman, a veterinarian, a nutritionist, an industry professional who works with a company that distributes products used by dairymen, or a dairy judge. Interview one of those professionals listed and have them answer the following questions.

What is their job title? _____

What made them decide to go into this occupation? _____

What type of training or schooling do they need to perform their job? _____

What would they do differently if they could start over? _____

Would they recommend this type of occupation to someone else? Why or why not? _____

Come up with your own questions, either about their job or about dairy cattle or dairy farming.

Question: _____

Response: _____

A



B



C



D



Dairy Judging:

Guernsey Cows Class

Please place this class with letters A, B, C, D...give written reasons for your top two placings below.

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.